four years, 10·939 the mean range of the neap-tides; 15′ 43″·76 and 16′ 1″·82 the mean semidiameters of the Moon and Sun respectively at the spring-tides, 15′ 30″ and 16′ 1″·82 the mean semidiameters at the neap-tides; x is the density of the Moon, that of the Sun being taken $= 1$; the equation gives $x = 2·218$ leading to the value, Moon's mass $= \dfrac{1}{87·925}$ of the Earth's mass. The values obtained by effecting the determination in the same manner for each of the four years separately are $\dfrac{1}{89·870}$, $\dfrac{1}{88·243}$, $\dfrac{1}{87·943}$, and $\dfrac{1}{86·000}$ of the Earth's mass.

Errata in Logarithmic Tables of 1849.
By Major-General Shortrede.

In the log. of cub. in. dist. water in grains there is in some copies an obvious error. I have a copy properly corrected, and by some mistake it has been made wrong again.

The following list of Errata in the Log. Tables of 1849 is supplementary to the one given in the January number of 1864, page 68, vol. xxiv. They were omitted to be given along with the others owing to the copy in which they were noted having been mislaid, and out of reach; the unauthorised issue in 1844 contains several others.

				For.	Read.
Preface p. viii line Δ_7 *for* 20200 *read* 20160 ∇_8					
xvi	16	9426	9428		
	18	1670	1672 ⎫ & in log 8833		8837
	19	7182	7184 ⎭		
		P₁ ⎫		4211	4215
		p₁ ⎭			

			For.	Read.	
In Tables 31 in log 24451		2996	2966		
50 Diff. & Mult. 91 × 8		729	728		
Logs 36 log 54033		6541	6591		
67 67951		1959	1958		
81 85071		6815	7815		
Antilogs 146 41799		8124	8123		
178 79689		4512	4552		
184 86588		3119	3109		
188 92052		7683	7603		

This correction has been recently communicated by M. Leverrier through the Astronomer Royal.

These and the great majority of the errors in the Antilogs formerly noted were communicated by Mr. Gray.

In the formulæ for Spherical Triangles

Case					
598 2 sides & ∠ opp	Sought				
	C	*for* cot ξ *read* cos ξ			
	c	$\dfrac{\cos b \cos \varphi}{\cos b}$	$\dfrac{\cos a \cos \varphi}{\cos b}$		

In the Table of Constants

R^o	last 5 fig	*for* 25025	82320 8	}	{ from an error of 1 in
Sin 1°	7	17275 54	37283 51		the summation.
Log Sin 1°	4	1831	2286		
Sin 1″	2	68	76 3677	}	These were detected by
tan 1″	7	15233 63	1334 436		Capt. Jacob.
Sin 1ˢ	2	675 4	575 4		
Sin 1ⁱ		*after* 01570 *insert* 796			

The correction of the error on page 205 in log (1.2.3...20) for 642 read 442 is incomplete; the proper correction is, *for* 642 *read* 462—the figures being transposed.

Additional Remarks on the Solar Eclipse of Nov. 6, 1867.
By A. Brothers, Esq.

In my letter of March 7 I said that the image of the Sun was " remarkably *steady*" during the whole time of the eclipse. The word was printed " *shady*," and consequently the meaning of the sentence was destroyed.

The state of the atmosphere is referred to in most of the notices of the late eclipse as being the reverse of what it was here. In this fact will perhaps be found the explanation that the irregularities of the Moon's limb were not seen by some observers, while others saw them distinctly. My attention was chiefly devoted to photographic experiments, but I saw sufficient to enable me to say that the rough outline of the Moon was distinctly seen. There was a small spot on the Sun not far from the centre of the disk, and it was so distinct that I have been surprised to read that observers with far larger instruments than my own report the entire absence of any spot.

Manchester,
6th May, 1867.

Occultation of Mercury by the Moon. By Capt. W. Noble.

The planet was wretchedly defined, the sky was hazy, and the sunlight bright. *Mercury* seemed to fade away gradually. He finally seemed to disappear absolutely at

$$1^h\ 34^m\ 28^s\ \text{L.S.T.} = 22^h\ 54^m\ 55^s\ \text{L.M.T.}$$

B